

±4X4 PHE 20 3.
A MOST TRVE
RELATION OF
THE AFFAIRES
OF CLEVE AND
GVLIck,

As also

Of all what hath passed this last summer, since the most Excellent and Victorious Prince, MAVRICE of NASSAV, took the field with his Armie, encamping before Reer in Cleweland: and the Masse of Wesel, taken in by the Marques SPINOLA:

Vnto the breaking vp of our Armie
in the beginning of December
last past. 1614.

With the Articles of the
Peace, propounded at
SANTEN.

By Henrie Peacham.

Creditus auctoris hostes? —

— Sic notus Vlysses? —

L O N D O N,
Printed by W. Stansby for Iohn Helme, and are to be sold
at his shop in Saint Dunstons Church-yard, vnder
the Diall. 1615.

Peacham
1615

Ger 6910.3.10 *



Stirps GYLIELMIADVM generosa, Scientia COCI,
WELBEI probitas, OGLÆ bellica virtus:
Armea diversis dederant quæ singula nomen,
Cuncta modo in meritis coeunt unius honoris.

Henricus Peacham.

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May 28, 1926



TO THE TRVL Y HO-
NORABLE, SIR IOHN OGLE
KNIGHT, COLONELL OF A
REGIMENT OF FOOTE, VNDER
the Lords the Estates of the vnitied
Provinces: And Lord Gouvernour
of the Forces in the Towne of
VTRECHT.

My Lord,

TO giue testimonie of my thankesfulnesse vnto you, for many fauours, and your honorable respect of me, I present you with this, the fruis of my leisure, for the which also I am beholden vnto you since my retorne from the Armie before Rces; not that, as some may imagine, I meant to carrie Pearles into Persia, or Owles to Athens, bring you newes of that you know already, better then my selfe, being interessed in this, as in all other the most important actions that concerne the Field in these vnitied Provinces, hauing had your Regiment in the Armie, and these things done in a manner before your dore; but that, whatsoeuer I haue seene with mine owne eyes, or receiued by sound Relation of others, might vnder your name winne a better reputation with the

Epistle Dedicatorie.

World, to whom I doe assure me, for your sake such as it is it will be welcome. The occasion of it was the satisfaction of many honorable and my worthy friends in England, who desired mee at my coming ouer (as it is commonly the parting request of friends) to write such newes as hapned, yea though a priuate iournall of things of small moment seene or done upon the way, which haue also their delight as well as the most serious affaires. For their sakes haue I done it, as also for mine owne priuate recreation in the Armie, who haue beene euer a profest Enemy vnto Idlenesse; I take my leaue,
from B R E D A in
Brabant.

Your Lordships truly.

HENRIE PEACHAM.



To the Reader.

Here being come vnto my hands this last Summer (at my being in the Low Countries) a ridiculous and lying Pamphlet, touching this present subiect; for the loue I euer bare to sacred truth, and the satisfaction of many good spirits, who though they rest at home, as vpon their Center, yet haue their motions in the remotest parts: I haue published this little, but true, discourse of such actions and occurrences as haue been worthie the obseruance since either Armie aduanced to the field in the Countries of *Cleue & Gulick*, (whereof my selfe haue for the most part bin an eie-witnesse) being loth to take vpon credit more then I might well answere, knowing well enough the danger in meddling ouer-far in affaires of State, and businesse of Princes, which only regard hath caused me to touch some things more tenderly then perhaps I would, desiring herein rather to resemble the corke, by swimming lightly aboue, then the hooke, by diuing too deep to fasten my selfe where I could not easily get wel off. So that onely I haue contented mee with the bare narration of what is past, euen to the last day of the
treatie.

To the Reader.

treatie at *Santen*. What is like hereafter to ensue, Time
will determine, which I had rather he should doe
then I, because I verily beleene the blame will
fall vpon him. Farewell good Rea-
der, whosoever.

Henry Peacham:

A

A MOST TRVE RE-
lation of the affaires of CLEVE
and GLICK.



That I may not with any tedious imper-
tinance of searching the causes of these
motions from the revolution of the
heauens, and conditions of all things
here below subiect to mutabilitie, adde
(as it is sometimes affected) an ambi-
tious frontispice to a poore house, and as Mountebanks
wrap vp meane trifles in many papers; I willingly omit
Preface, which as a slow Porter, oft times keepes vs
without till wee haue lost our stomackes: and come to
our intended Discourse, raising vp (as it were by the
rootes) the first ground of difference concerning the
now questioned Title of *Cleue* and *Gulick*.

*The Pedegree of the Dukes of CLEVE
and GYLYCK.*

A Bout an hundred yeares since (conditionally the lands of *Cleue, Gulick, Marck, Bergh, &c.* should for cuer remaine vnited) there was a mariage solemnized
B betweene

The affaires

betweene *John* the sonne of *John* Duke of *Cleue*, Earle of *Marck*, and Lord of *Rauenstein*, and *Marie* the daughter and heire of *William* Duke of *Gulick*, of *Bergen*, and of *Rauensberge*, who had issue, one sonne, and three daughters, viz. *Hans Willem*, *Sybilla*, (who married *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxonie*, vpon condition also, that if the former *John* and *Marie* should die without issue male, all the lands should descend vpon this *Sybilla*, and *John Frederick* her husband, and their heires, thee giuing a peece of money to her other sisters) *Anna* and *Emilia*, who died issuelesse. Now *Hans Willem* succeeding, Anno 1546. married *Marie* of *Austria*, the daughter of King *Ferdinand*, after Emperour, and obtained from *Charles* the Fifth, that if hee should decease without heires males by this *Marie* his wife, that the lands should descend to the daughters begotten by him of the said *Marie*; which decree was also confirmed by the ensuing Emperours, *Ferdinand*, *Maximilian*, and the late *Rodulph*. He had issue by *Marie*; First, *Charles Frederick*, who died in *Italie* vnmarried: Secondly, *Hans Willem*, Bishop of *Munster*, who succeeded, but died also without issue: Thirdly, *Marie Helionora*: Fourthly, *Anna Magdalena*: Fifthly, *Magdalena*: Sixthly, *Sybilla*. *Marie Helionora*, (the third childe) who married *Albert Frederick* Duke of *Prussia*, with assurance also vpon the marriage, that if *Hans Willem* and his wife died without issue male, that then these lands should descend vpon this his eldest daughter, married to the Duke of *Prussia*, and her heires, he giuing to the other sisters a peece of money, but that to bee leuied of his owne goods, and not of the lands of *Gulick* or *Cleue*. And all this was onely to vnite

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vnite these lands more strongly together. This *Marie* died a yeare before her brother, leauing issue by the Duke her husband foure children : viz. *Anna*, married to *Iohn Sigismond*, Duke of *Brandenburge*, the chiefe Competitor, one other daughter married to the olde * *Cuernorst*, a third to the Duke of *Carland*, a fourth to the Lord *Hans Zorgien*, Duke of *Saxonie*, brother to the *Cuernorst*, (or *Electer*.) The 4. and second daughter, *Anna Magdalena*, Anno 1574. married to *Philip Lodouick* Duke of *Newburgh*, by whom shee had issue foure sons, besides daughters : viz. *Wolfgang Willem*, eldest, and one of the Competitors, *Otho Henrick*, *Iohn Frederick*, and *Augustus*. *Magdalena*, the 5. and third daughter, Anno 1579. married with the *Palsgraue*, *Iohn Duke of Zuyburge*, the Duke of *Newburghs* brother, by whom shee had issue, three sonnes, and some daughters. *Sybilla* of *Cleue*, the 6. and fourth daughter, Anno 1610 married *Charles of Austria*, Marckgraue of *Burgou*, the sonne of *Ferdinand of Austria*, and is yet without issue. Of these two youngest there is not any question. Now it may be coniectured, since *Marie Helionora* died a yeare before her brother *Hans Willem* the late Duke, *Wolfgang Wiliem* (that is the Duke of *Newburge*) sonne to the second sister *Anna Magdalena*, claimes these lands in his mothers right, as next of bloud to the late Duke at his death, and his sister ; whereas *Anna* wife to the Duke of *Brandenburge* was but his Neece. And the said *Anna* claimes them as more vpon her by descent, as also by what particular interest was estated vpon her by her Grandfather *Hans Willem* in his life time. And me thinks *Anna* should succeed : for so did our *Richard* the second

* That is,
Electer.

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before his vncles, notwithstanding his father, the blacke Prince, died before his grandfather. But this succession *per Saltum*, hath sometimes weightie reasons in some Countries; where remaineth any freedom of the Subjects election (beside the right of descent) where they finde it may profit or preiudice the common good.

Now the Duke of Cleue being dead, and *Leopoldus* in possession of the Towne and Castle of Gulick, or *Iulers*, for his Master the Emperour; the Kings of Great Britaine, France, and the Estates of these vnited Provinces, thought it not fitting that hee should nest himselfe there, to the preiudice of the lawfull heires or competitors. Wherefore his Maiestie of Great Britaine, with the Estates, sent a puissant Armie vnder the conduct of that braue *Scipio* of our age, the victorious Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, who after no long, but a forcible siege, tooke both the Towne and Castle, in the yeare 1610. Which done, it was consented vnto and agreed, that a companie of either Competitor Prince should remaine in the Towne, now become neutrall, till the right were adiudged, vnder the command of *Piethan*, a *Germaine*, as Captaine of both, hauing command of the Castle. But *Neuburg*, whether hauing the States in ieaiousie, or relying vpon the strength of his owne Title, or through a vindictiue resolution, (which seemeth to be the truth indeed) after *Piethan* had complained of some secret practise of his, contrary to the former agreement, (as it is reported) began new plots, and by many secret meanes endeuoured to be himselfe wholly possessed of the Castle. The States vnderstanding of his delignes, strengthened it againe with new troopes. *Neuburg* seeing his
his

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his hopes now frustrate, and no likelihood of gaining an absolute possession of the same, growes discontented, changeth his Religion, marieth the Bishop of *Colens* sister, daughter to the Duke of *Bauier*, whose banner hee borroweth, and with whose purse hee leuies great troopes, beginnes to take the field, and in this discontent fortifies *Duisseldorpe*, but yet vnder a colour of providing for his owne person.

The States not sleeping, sent out Prince *Henry* with a strong conuoy of horse, to bring moe companies into *Gulick*, which with those that were in before, amounted to about 2500. men. *Nenburg* seeing this, adheres to the *Spaniard*, who vndertakes the cause, makes *Spinola* his Generall, who hauing gathered a mightie Armie together, the best of his old souldiers from all his Garrisons in those parts, besides many companies newly taken in, makes his *rendez-vous* at *Maestricht*, vnder a colour of executing the Emperors *Banne* against *Acon* and *Mullem*: whereupon he makes a great Bridge at *Maestricht*, and another at *Rhine-berck*; but these were as well to amuse the world, and to giue an occasion of distraction in opinion which way hee would turne head, as for necessarie vse. Yet by meanes of that at *Rhine-berck* he had the Riuer at command. After hee had taken in *Acon*, hee came within Cannon shot, or not much further, before *Gulick*, where hee lay two or three daies, onely for a colour, and to giue no mistrust to those, whom hee intended to vilit ere they expected him. In the meane time hauing secured the *Rhine* aboue, for his designs, hee sends his prouision and baggage downe the same, which, then leauing *Gulick*,

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Galick with all speede possible he meets at *Wesel*.

The States all this while tooke no hot *Alarme*, but only made provision for the Armie, and al things necessarie thereto belonging, to be in a readinesse at an hours warning. Yet hereupon arose sundrie opinions and doubts, of most places of the Netherlands: those of the frontiers of *Gelderland*, the *Betow*, and other places, desired the Armie with all speede: others were of opinion they were in no danger at all; and the most were indifferent. But the wisdom of his Excellencie (who best could finde the old Foxe by his track, and better discern this clowd then any other) knew a storme would light ere long somewhere; wherefore, not attending the resolutions of all, and opposing himselfe strongly against the perswasions of some; hee marched presently forward, neither could any certainty be agreed of, vntil hee was come as farre as *Arnhem* in *Gelderland*, where was brought the first newes vnto him that *Wesel* was taken, not without suspicion of treacherie within: for they might very well haue held out, till his Excellence had relieved them, which would haue beene within two dayes, or three at the most.

From *Arnhem*, his Excellence marched toward *Schenck Sconce*, a Fort of great strength and import, lying at the mouth of the *Rhine*, as it diuides it selfe, one part towards *Arnhem*, retayning his name; the other towards *Nieumegen* and *Bommel*, losing it, being called *Vahalis*, or the *Wael*, where the whole Armie vnited it selfe into one body, to the number of betwixt eleven and twelue thousand foote, which made one hundred and foure and thirtie Companies, and three thousand horse,

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horse, two thousand and five hundred whole armed, five hundred Bedets, fit and readie for service, if neede required, but not whole armed. So exquisite and braue an Armie, for the choice of able bodied men, and resolute spirits, so well clothed and armed, and generally so well exercised in the vse of their Armes, to the great commendation and honour of their Chiefes and Commanders, that these many yeares the like hath not been seene in these Countries, wanting nothing but an Enemy, to giue testimonie of their valour, yea though hee were double their number.

The *Rendez vous* being at *Skenck Sconce*, vpon the seventh of *September*, 1614. The Armie marched from hence to **Ellen* on the Hill in *Cleneland*, they being diuided into three maine bodies, which made the Vantgard, the Battaile, and the Rereward.

* Or *Ellenberg*.

The first body was lead by the Illustrious Prince *Maurice* himselfe, containing sixe Companies of his own Guardes: nine and twentie Companies of Sir *Horace Vere*, Lord Gouvernour of the *Brill* his Regiments: Eleven Companies of Colonel *Ogles* Regiment, and thirteene Companies of *Wallons*, of Count *Iohns* Regiment.

The second body was lead by Count *William* of *Nassau*, and contayned sixteene Companies of *French*, of Monsieur *Chastillons* Regiment: sixteene Companies of *Courtemers*, and eleuen Companies of *Frizons*.

The third body lead by Count *Ernestus*, Marshall of the Armie, contayned ten Companies of *Scots*, of the Regiment of Colonell *Broge*: ten Companies more of *Scots*, of the Regiment of Colonell *Henderson*. twelue Com-

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Companies of Sir *Edward Cecils* Regiment, who was Generall for his Maiestie at *Iuliers*, and nine Companies of *Almaines*.

This goodly and braue Armie, being come to *Eltham*, a little Towne, standing vpon a great and high Hill, about two Dutch miles from *Scherke Sconce* (where may bee seene the goodliest prospect one of them, I thinke in the World, for varietie of Land(schap) it marched to *Emerick* (or *Embrick*) whither being come by one or two of the clock in the afternoone, they lay all night before the Towne: on the next day, being the eighth of *September*, the Towne yeilded to his Excellence, who put a good Garrison into the same, the companies of Count *Hohenloo*, and the yong Lord of *Brederoed*.

The afternoone this day, the Armie remoued to the Northwest of the Towne, where it continued that night, and all the next day, building in formall order, expecting a longer stay there.

Vpon the tenth of *September*, Prince *Maurice* marched away betime in the morning, his diuision hauing the Vantguard, Count *Ernest* the Battaile, and Graue *William* the Rere, thinking without doubt to haue encountered the *Marques Spinola*, neare vnto the Towne of *Rais*, whom wee vnderstood was comming by that way, to force the Towne, because hee was defeated of his purpose the day before, attempting to surprize it on the suddaine, with certaine of his troupes sent from *Wesel* in sloopes or long boats, downe the Riuer of *Rhine*, who were by those of the Towne well beaten back, with some few slaine. But not being so happie as to meete with

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with him, wee quartered on the North North-East side of the Towne, where the Armie remayned till the breaking vp thereof.

Vpon the eleuenth of *September*, the Companies were drawne forth before the Towne of *Reis*, which for a smal time stood out, insomuch as certaine Waggon-men (or Voer-men, as they call them) being with some Souldiers in an Hop garden, by the walls of the Towne, were shot; whereupon his Excellencie himselte on horse-back, went to the Gates, and told them vpon the Walls, that if they discharged euen but one shot more, he would beate the Towne about their eares, and giue the spoile to the Souldiers: hereupon (though with much difficultie and doubt) they yeilded.

Vpon the twelfth day, his Excellence drew out of the Armie, about 400. foot, who with the Companies of *Lambert Charels*, Gouvernour of *Nieumegen*, tooke in these Townes ensuing, *viz. Colker, Ravenstein, Kennop, and Gough*, and returned the same night vnto the Armie.

Vpon the thirteenth of *September*, his Excellence sent out seuen hundred to take in *Greete*.

Vpon the fourteenth and fifteenth of *September*, his Excellence (at the request of the Princes *Brandenburg* and *Newburg*) considering the pitifull estate of the Countrie, spoiled and harried by either Armie, to haue them dissolued, sent Mounsieur *Marquette*, Lieftenant Generall of the Horse, and the Captaine of his Guard, to treat with *Spinola* about it, who refusing the same without the giuing ouer of *Gulick*,

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which his Excellence vnderstood not to appertayne to this yeares action, by reason the States haue held it these foure yeares for some priuate and important consideration, sent for more Companies, and continued the treatie. Whereas *Spinola* had made fortifications at both ends of his bridge, & was in hand with a skonce without the Towne of *Wesel*, ground was laid forth to doe the like at the end of our bridge, on the other side of the *Rhine* against *Rais*, but not resolved vpon.

The eighteenth and nineteenth of *September*, his Excellence with all the quarter Masters, went vp the River of *Rhine*, on the farther side, to view ground for new quarters, which was appointed, but after neglected, by reason it was said *Spinola* purposed to march and winter his men in *March-land*, whom, if he did, his Excellence purposed to follow.

On the twentieth, one and twentieth, and two and twentieth day: All lay still, and nothing attempted. Vpon the three and twentieth day, his Excellence drew forth his whole Armie of foot, and put them into *Battaglia*, which was a goodly sight, to see a large and spacious field, late laden with Eares, now with Armes, the aire depainted with so many sundry colours, so many Pikes advanced, that they seemed a mightie and mouing wood, the order and resolution of so many gallant Souldiers, that now I beleueed that saying, and found it true, That a brane Armie is the best of the three fairest sights in the World.

It was ordered and disposed in this manner. The Vantguard (as also the Battaile and Rere) consisted
of

of Cleue and Gulick.

of a Vantguard, Battaile, and Rere, Prince *Maurice* his Guardes, and ten Companies of Sir *Horace Veres*, making the Vantguard of the Vantguard, in two bodies, each distant from the other an hundred foot, either body being againe diuided into foure diuisions, or quarters, fiftie foot each from either: the Battaile consisted againe of two bodies, one contayning eleuen Companies of Colonel *Ogles*, being likewise diuided into foure diuisions, fiftie foot asunder, the other nine Companies more of Colonel *Veres*, being three hundred foot backward, and distant one from another 400. foot, a space to receiue the Vantguard if occasion required: the Rere six hundred foot behind the Battaile, and opposite to the Vantguard, consisted of twelue Companies of *Wallons* in one body, diuided as the other into foure diuisions, fiftie foot distant, so that the Vantguard (as the Battaile and Rere) stood in forme of a Crosse, according as I haue described it.

The Battaile, observing the same forme in all respects, had in the Vantguard ten Companies of Colonel *Brozes*, and ten of *Henderfons*. The Battaile of the Battaile consisted of twelue Companies of General *Cecils*, and foure Companies of *Almaines*, (distant from the battaile of the Vantgard two hundred foot standing even against it) in the Rere of the Battaile were the rest of the *Almaine* companies. The Vantguard of the Rere, consisted of sixteen companies of *Courtemer*, a French Colonel: the battaile, of sixteene companies of *Chastilions*: The Rere of the Rere, of eleuen *Frizon* companies.

The Vantguard was 4292. strong, the Battaile

The affaires

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of Cleue and Gulick.

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The affaires

3824. the Rere 4066. and the entire breadth of this Order, as they stood readie to fight, 2800. foot.

The foure and twentieth of *September*, a prayer was said throughout the Armie, for the preservation and successe thereof, as also throughout all the vnited Prouinces of the States.

The five and twentieth day, Nothing obserued.

The sixe and twentieth, the Horse contayning eight and thirtie troupes, with those of *Brandenburgs*, were showne in the field in order of fight: their manner was in forme of a Pile or wedge, called of the old *Romans*, *Cuneus*, narrow in the front, and disspreading themselues broad in the wings. In the front were the troupes of Prince *Henrie* of *Nassau*, and *Rijhouen*: next to those the troupes of *Megang*, *Wagenman*, and *Marcellus Bax*: the distance of ground from the right wing of *Megang*, to the left of *Bax*, was 1370. foot. Behind those, the troupes of *Stalckenburg* and *Marquette*, possessing the distance of 2040. foote. Then the troupes of *Vanderwel*, and *Smelsange*, hauing the distance of 2520. foot. Last of all *Villebon*, and *Iohn Bax*, in distance 3000. foote, which was the entire breadth of this Order.

September the seuen and twentieth, his Excellence at night sent foure and twentie troupes of his owne, and sixe of the Marques of *Brandenburgs*, with foure or five hundred foot in waggons, commanded by Count *Henrie*, into *Merck-land*, whither two companies of *Dragounes*, and one of *Carbines*, were sent before, with which forces they tooke in the townes hereafter named.

His

of Cleue and Gulick.

His Excellence sent *Rocolier*, a Sericant Maior of the *French*, vnto *Gulick*, with orders to draw the Companies from thence, and to take in the Townes thereabouts, hereafter named.

September the eight and twentieth, Prince *Maurice*, in case *Spinola* should stop or hinder any of these forces, sent command that all men should keepe their quarters, and be ready vpon any sudden warning to march after them if need required.

September the 29. and 30. order was giuen that no Souldier or Officer should depart the Armie without his Excellences passe, and that no souldier or waggon should goe out for forrage without conuoy.

Vpon the first of *October*, about seuen a clocke in the euening, ten Companies of Colonell *Broges* Regiment, and three of the *Suisses* or *Amaines*, had their quarters burned by mischance. How or where the fire began, it is vncertaine. They say, by the carelesnesse of a *Suisses* wife, who throwing a candle and candlesticke at her husbands head, being both drunke, let it alone in the straw till it had fired the quarter, which we beheld from the beginning to the end, being at supper nere the place.

About this time, or shortly after, the Boores of the Countrey acquainted his Excellencie with the danger the whole Armie was in of drowning, if the enemy should cut the banke of the River by *Bislick*, which three or foure might easily haue done in two houres: wherefore he appointed certaine troopes to watch thereabouts euery night. The water so much now began to increase, that Sir *Horace Veres* quarter

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remoued to the other side of the *Rhine*, by the bridge of boats laid ouer against *Rais*, by which I tooke the breadth of the *Rhine* there, which was six hundred of my paces.

On the second day of *October*, at the instance of *Neuburgs* Ambassador, who was come to his Excellence before to accept the conditions first offered, it was on both sides agreed, that after twelue a clocke the same day, there should be no more taking in of Townes on neither side, till the intercedent Princes had compounded their differences; and lay still.

On the third and fourth daies of *October*, the Ambassador of *England*, Sir *Henry Wootton*, and the *French* Ambassador, *La Refuge*, came to the Armie, whom Prince *Maurice* met with foure troopes of horse, as I take it, (for they went so close, I could not well discern them) some three quarters of a mile from the Armie, conducting them into *Rais*, where they remained.

Vpon the ninth day they were inuited to *Spinola's* Leaguer, and that night went to *Wesel*. The *English* Ambassador was receiued at the entrance into the quarter by *Neuburg*, and the Marquesse *Spinola*, who, attended on by many Gallants, *Italians* and *Spaniards*, on horsebacke, met him there, and alighting off from their horses, and the Ambassador coming out of his Coach, saluted one the other: and after some few complements, they mounted him on horsebacke, and lead him betweene them thorow their quarters into Marquesse *Spinola* his Tent, with the principall of their followers, where they remained

of Cleue and Gulick.

ned till dinner was brought in, what time *Neuburg* and *Spinola* brought him in to dinner. The first quarter was *Sir Griffin Markhams*, a little within which was raised a plat, whereon were planted three peeces of Ordinance, which were discharged as they passed by. The foot stood also in troops, five deepe, the pikes on the one side, and the shot on the other, in their * open open order, discharging by volleys as they passed. The horse being Carbins and Lancers about twentie troopes, veiled the Corners, and discharged their Pistols as they passed. The whole number of horse and foot thus standing, was ghessest to be about seven thousand. But ere I passe further, know the summe and strength of the enemies Armie as well as our owne.

* That is, 24. foot distant, to avoid the Cannon where it plaies among troopes close together.

The Marquesse *Spinola's* Armie.

Ambrosius Spinola, Marquesse of *Venafri*, an Italian, Generall.

Don Lewes de Velasco, a Spaniard, Generall of the Horse.

Bartholomao Zanchez, Lieutenant Generall of the Horse.

The Count of *Bucquoy*, Generall of the Artillerie, but not present in person.

Monsieur Wingard, Lieutenant Generall of the Artillerie.

Baltasar Lopez, Sericant Maior Generall.

Colonels

The affaires

Colonels of *Spaniards*.

Don Inego de Boraga, Gouvernor of the Castle of *Andwarpe*.

Simon Antonius.

Don Iuan de Meneses.

Each hath twelue Companies in his Regiment, euery Regiment containing a thousand men, so that the Regiments of *Spaniards* are three thousand.

Italians.

Marcello Giudice hath only twelue Companies, consisting of 1900.

Wallouns, or those of *Artois* and *Hennegon*.

The Count of *Holstrate*,

Monsieur de Mottry,

Monsieur Gulsene.

Each hath fiftene Companies in his Regiment, euery Regiment containing 3000. men, in all 9000.

Burgonians.

The Baron of *Balanfon*, Colonell of eight Companies, in all 1000.

Almaines.

The Count of *Emlden*, Colonell of ten Companies, in all 3000.

Irish.

The Baron of *Dungannon*, *Tyrones* sonne, Colonell of eight Companies, wherein are a thousand *Irish*. So that the summe of *Spinola's* Armie is 18900.

The *English* Ambassadour hauing remained a small time at *Wesel*, returned backe, and came to *Santen*, the appointed place for the treatie, where
he

of Cleue and Gulick.

he with the other Ambassadors lay vntill about the latter end of *November*, all which time was spent in sundrie ouertures on either side, and drawing these ensuing Articles as indifferent as possibly they could deuise for either partie, whereby an absolute and finall peace might be concluded, as well to auoid the shedding of Christian bloud, as the miserable vastation of the Countrey, which was in so short a time so harried and spoiled, that the poore Inhabitants had little left them saue their bare houses. To which Articles the Duke of *Neuburge* set to his hand, but *Spinola* making many excuses and delaies, draue off the time from day to day, which our Ambassadour perceiuing, would brooke no longer, but hastened and determined forthwith to depart. *Spinola* perceiuing it, sent Count *Octauio*, an *Italian*, Post in the night (the gates of *Wesel* for that purpose being left open for him) to *Santen*, to intreat him to stay but till the next night, in which time hee assured him a messenger would come from *Bruxels*, by whom hee should know the Archdukes minde. Our Ambassadour (to vse his owne word) being wonne by *Spinolaes* ciuilitie, staid till that night, in which time there came indeed a Courrier or Post from *Bruxels*, with Letters from the Archduke, (notwithstanding *Pec-kius* was in the treatie at *Santen* as his agent) by which Letters the Archduke seemed to like and allow very well of the Articles, intimating withall his consent thereunto, in generall termes, as, saying hee would accord and signe, but did not. *Spinola* made shew likewise to allow of them. But touching that

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Article & point, of quitting the engarnifond towns, as *Wesel*, and the rest, his answere was, hee knew not the King of *Spaine* his master his pleasure, and for his owne authoritic, it was not sufficient and strong enough. Hereupon the Ambassadors seeing all their labour in vaine, and *Spinola* intending nothing else then to gaine time by playing fast and loose in this manner, returned, nothing to any purpose (as you see) in many weekes effected.

A day or two after Sir *Henry Wooton*, our Ambassador, returned, which was about the first of *December*, or latter end of *November*, the Armie of Prince *Maurice* brake vp, euery Companie returning to his Garrison, hauing laien in the field very neere foure moneths, viz. from the eleuenth of *September* vnto the second of *December*, hauing endured much by reason of the vnseasonableness of the weather and dirtiness of the place, being subiect to euery inundation and overflowing of the *Rhine*, insomuch that on the very day of their departure, the souldiers marched to the ships almost vp to the knees, and the waggonmen were glad to let their waggons swimme to saue their horses.

This is the summe of this last yeares businesse in *Cleueland*, which hath so filled the world with rumour, and those Countries with feare. What this yeare will produce, euent must shew. He that is acquainted with the *Spaniard*, and the policie of *Spinola*, (being the most able Generall he hath had in the Low Countries these many yeares) will not imagine that he will giue *Wesel* over in haste, hauing fortified

of Cleue and Gulick.

it in that manner he hath done, and daily doth by all meanes possible. I rather belecue (and truly) with Prince *Maurice*, that he purposeth to make it (to vse his owne phrase) *Sedem Belli*, the home of his Armie, and seat of his intended warre against the low Countries, hauing gotten footing on this side the *Rhine*, and a faire way into *Freezland*, which hee hath long aimed at, beside some aduantage vpon the Frontier parts of *Gelderland*, *Schenk-sconce*, and the *Betow*. As for *Rees* and *Embrick*, they are esteemed by him as balles plaied withall for a time, and recouered not with much difficultie, if occasion required. Where beside, the Iesuites and Iesuited Burgers, very likely, may proue his friends, as appeared lately by their sundrie and open affronts done vnto *Vtenhouen* the Gouvernour about exercise of the Protestant Religion, setting vp *Edicts* and *Placards* vpon the Gates, with threatning of banishment and confiscation of goods to whosoever of the towne of *Embrick* should come to Protestants praier or Sermon.

But, *Quicquid est, timeo Danaos* & dona

ferentes.

The affaires
The names of such Townes as Mar-
quesse SPINOLA hath taken in this last
Summer in CLEVELAND
 and other places.

<i>Aken.</i>	<i>Drusbech.</i>
<i>Duren.</i>	<i>Orson.</i>
<i>Soumkfol.</i>	<i>Dinxlaken.</i>
<i>Dalen.</i>	<i>wifel, before our Armie</i>
<i>Barken.</i>	<i>came vp.</i>
<i>Gastrum.</i>	<i>Santen, since our Ren-</i>
<i>Grauensberche.</i>	<i>dez-vous at Sehenk-</i>
<i>Hensberche.</i>	<i>seonce.</i>
<i>Sitterts.</i>	<i>Braggon.</i>

The townes Prince MAVRICE
 hath taken in.

<i>Embrick.</i>	<i>Grete.</i>	} Which Spinola had by those of Gulick.
<i>Rees.</i>	<i>Linick.</i>	
<i>Colker.</i>	<i>Hamuach.</i>	
<i>Gough.</i>	<i>Olderhouen.</i>	
<i>Rauenstein.</i>	<i>Titts.</i>	
<i>Kennop.</i>	<i>Randlerood.</i>	

Andermach.

of Cleue and Gulick.

Andermach.

Ham.

Souft.

Lunen.

Onne.

Lipstoss.

Hurft.

} Taken in by Graue Hendrick.

Cleue was possessed by Brandenburg before our Ar-
mie came vp.

The names of our English Cap- taines and Commanders at this pre- sent in the Low Countries.

Sir HORATIO VERE

Lord Gouvernour of
the BRILL.

Lieu. Colonel Meckerck.

Sir Edward Vere.

Sir Thomas Gates.

Sir Henrre Carew.

Sir Thomas Dale.

Sir Henrie Payton.

Sir George Hollis.

Sir Thomas Dutton.

Sir John Vere.

Sir Robert Carew.

Sir Thomas Mewtas.

Sir William Louelake.

Sir Edward Harwood.

Captaine Cooke.

Captaine Woodhouse.

Captaine Bingham.

Captaine Lindley.

Captaine Burrough.

Captaine Asbley.

Captaine Myles.

Captaine Mason.

Captaine Dexter.

Captaine Conway.

Captaine Rookwood.

D 3.

Captaine

The affaires

Captaine <i>Wynne.</i>	Captaine <i>Connock.</i>
Captaine <i>Holcroft.</i>	Captaine <i>Zouch.</i>
Captaine <i>Euerard.</i>	Captaine <i>Sellinger.</i>
Captaine <i>Pigos.</i>	Licutenant

Colonell *Cecil* his Regiment.

Lieutenant Colon. <i>Pa-</i> <i>genham.</i>	Captaine <i>Spry.</i>
Sericant Maior <i>Proud.</i>	Captaine <i>Courtney.</i>
Sir <i>Barnard Dewhurst.</i>	Captaine <i>Slingsby.</i>
Sir <i>Gerard Harbert.</i>	Captaine <i>Clarke.</i>
Captaine <i>Wigmore.</i>	Captaine <i>Blundel.</i>
Captaine <i>Zouch.</i>	Captaine <i>Corbet.</i>
	Captaine <i>Butler.</i>

Colonell *Ogle* his Regiment.

Sir <i>Charles Morgan</i> Lieu- tenant Colonell.	Captaine <i>Shelton.</i>
Sir <i>Thomas Panton</i> Ser- icant Maior.	Captaine <i>Orell.</i>
Sir <i>Christopher Clewe.</i>	Captaine <i>F. Woodhouse.</i>
Sir <i>John Burlary.</i>	Captaine <i>Ramme.</i>
Captaine <i>Frier.</i>	Captaine <i>Huntley.</i>
	Captaine <i>Roger Orme.</i>
	Captaine <i>Spenser.</i>

Whom for honours sake I haue here set downe,
being all either renowned for valour, or loue of Arts,
& to whom (for the most part) I am much beholden.

The



The Articles agreed vpon at

S A N T E N.

ARticles agreed vpon amongst the Ambassadors of the Kings, Princes, and Potentates vnderwritten, vpon the controversies hapned betwixt the most Illustrious, High, and Mightie Princes, *George William*, Marques of *Brandenbvrgh*, Duke of *Prussia*, &c. on the one side; And *Wolfgang William*, Countie *Palatine*, Duke of *Newburgh*, &c. on the other side: Concerning the gouernement and provisionall Administration of the Countries of *Gulick*, *Cleue*, and other, being of the succession of the late Duke of *Cleue*. Which Articles haue beene set downe by writing after many seuerall conferences held by the said Ambassadors, both amongst themselues; and with those that haue beene thereto committed by the said Princes of *Brandenburgh*, and *Newburgh*, and vpon the consent of the said Princes, to the most part and chiefest of the said Articles.

And to the end to cut off many light difficulties, which might lengthen the Treatise begun for a finall agreement, and consequently continue the oppression of the people of the said Countries, hinder the reestablishment of the said Princes in the common Administration of the same, and through the stay of
the

Articles agreed vpon

the Armies and Garrisons bred diuers suspitions and inconveniences, to the great preiudice of the cōmon peace. It hath beene thought good that the said Articles should be presented by the aforesaid Ambassadors to the said Princes, and that they should bee entreated to conforme themselues thereto, and to accept of them for their owne good and quiet, and that of the said Countries, and of all Christendome, vpon promise of the said Ambassadors, in the name of their Kings, Princes, and Superiours, to maintayne the said Princes of *Brandenburgh* and *Newburgh*, in the said provisionall Administration, according to the said Articles.

The Articles are these.

ALL the Garrisons which haue beene put into the Townes, Castles, and other places of the Dukedomes of *Gulick*, *Cleue*, and *Bergh*, Earledomes of *Marke*, and *Rauenhergh*, and Lordship of *Rauenstein*, taken by whomsoever, and vnder what pretext soeuer, euen those which haue beene put into the Towne and Castle of *Gulick*, and into the Towne of *Weesel*, shall be presently drawne out: and all the Munitions that shall bee found in the same, shall bee carried away by those that brought them in. Likewise, all the troupes of both Armies shall retire themselves into their owne Countries, without any pretention whatsoever in this behalfe, and without doing any damage to the people of the Townes, and Subjects of the said Duchies and Countries.

The said Princes shall promise, to put netter a
place

place of the said Countries into the hands of a third,
what soever hee might bee, but to helpe one another
against all such, as by force or otherwise should pre-
tend any thing vpon the said Godpries. Yet it shall
be lawful for the said Pretendours to make their claim
by friendly meanes, and counsell of Law. No Garri-
sons likewise shall bee put or established into any
Towne or Castle of the said Countries, by any man
whatsoever, vnlesse it were by the common consente
of both Princes: Who also for the ingard and securi-
tie of their persons shall keepe at the least but fiftie
horse, and a hundred foot a peece. and ten hundred

The fortifications made on both sides, in the said
occupied places, save the moneth of May last, shall be
throwne downe and demolished, without being law-
full for any man hereafter to repaire them, or to forti-
fy any place in the said Countries, vntill the final
decision of the said matter. Item I shew; that

The Churchmen, Officers, Gentlemen and o-
thers, of what Religion, facultie, and Quality what-
soever, which should haue been dispossessed of their
Benefices, Offices, Houses and Goods, or should
haue bene driven away or banished since the last
through the ill correspondence hapned betwix the
said Princes, shall be established againe into their
said benefices, offices, charges, houses and goods
without any exception; and the said shall be found
to haue bene heretofore lawfully presented to the
said benefices and offices, according to the ancient
agreements and conventions made betwix the said
Princes, shall be heretofore admitted, yea and shall

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lawfull

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lawfull for any of the said common Officers to engage him selfe particularly to the seruice, more of the one then the other of the said Princes.

All innovations, both in the estate of the Church, and in politike gouernement, shall by Commissioners appointed by both Princes ioynely be redressed and reestablished, and all ordered henceforth according to the Treatie of *Dartmouth* and *Hall*, and to the Contracts and Declarations made vpon the same, with the common consent of the said Princes and States of the Land, so farre forth as the said declarations shall not bee against the promise, made to the late most *Christiā* King, *Henrie* the Great, of immortal and most glorious memorie, by the said Princes of *Brandenburgh* and *Newburgh*, which in all points shall be thoroughly obserued and followed, according as it is mentioned in the Treatie of the reduction of *Galick*; which Commissioners shall be chosen by the said Princes of men of qualitie, and of meanes, dwelling in the Countrie, and hauing interest in the publike Peace and quiet, and shall bee named within a Month after the date of this present Treatise. And if one of the said Princes should faile to name any within the said time, the execution of this present Article shall bee done by the Commissioners named by the other. And if it should happen that the said Deputies should bee in any doubt amongst themselves vpon the execution of the said Treaties, Contracts, Declarations, and promise, the states of the Province, which the different shall concerne, shall name two men of both Religions, which together with

at Saufen.

with the said Commissioners shall advise and resolve that which they shall iudge most convenient according to the said Treaties, Contracts, Declarations, and promise.

The said Princes shall have their residence asunder in the said Countries, and to that end the same shall be provisionall divided into two parts, without prejudice to their Union, and to the Treaties of *Dortmond* and *Hall*. In the one of the said two parts shall be the Dukedome of *Cleue*, the Countie of *Marke*, *Ravensteine*, and the countie of *Raenbergh*, with all that belongeth and appertayneth to the Chancelrie, and Exchequer of *Cleue*, as also the Fees, Lands, and Lordships, seated in the Dukedome of *Brabant*, and countie of *Flanders*, & the said countie of *Raenbergh*, shall be severed from the Chancelrie and Exchequer of *Dusseldorp*, and ioyned to that of *Cleue*.

And in the other part, shall be the Dukedomes of *Gulick*, and *Berg*, with all their appurtinances and dependances, vpon condition that the Towne and Castle of *Gulick*, with all the compasse thereof, shall be put out of defence, and the said compasse reduced to a simple inclosure. In like manner, and at the same time, shall the new Fortification of the Towne Castle, and Citadell, of *Dusseldorp*, be also broken and demolished. And for execution of the present Article, there shall bee a Captaine or Ingenior, named by each of the said Princes, to proceed to the said demolitions in all diligence, and without any intermission, and that at the charges of the Land.

Vatill the time that the Fortifications of *Gulick*

Articles agreed vpon

and *Dusseldorp* shall be thoroughly demolished; the said two Townes, and their Castles, and Forts, shall be put into the hands of the States of *Gueldre*, *Cleue*, &c. which they shall commit to the guard and keeping of the same men of quality, faithful, and well affected to the Countrey.

And to this effect, four men shall be named by the States of the Dukedome of *Salick*, 2. of each religion, for to be p. of them Captains and the other Lieutenants, & by each of the Dukedomes of *Brabant* & *Berg*, and the Earledome of *Marks*, 2. of both Religions, to be likewise the one a Captain & the other a Lieutenant, each of which Captains shall haue the command of 100 men, raised in the said Land, without admitting any stranger amongst them. Of these 3. Captains, 2. shall be ordained for the keeping of the town, castle, & citadell of *Dusseldorp*, for which they shall each lots. The said Captains, Lieutenants, and Souldiers, shall promise and sweare, to keepe the said places well and faithfully for the Countrey, until the entire demolition of the same, and to receive in the same no man whatsoeuer, that could enterpris any thing vpon them: As also to obey no command whatsoeuer, that should be made vnto them, to the prejudice of the keeping of the place, that shall be committed to their charge, or of the demolition thereof. Which parts so diuided, the said Princes shall each lots for, and each of them shall govern that which shall befall him in the name of them both, and likewise all publike writings in both the residences shall be dispatched in the name of the said Princes jointly, vnder the hands of the Presidents of each Chancelrie,

And a common Sale of the said two Princes, about
which they shall agree.

Each Prince shall put in each of the two residen-
ces, two Presidents with foure Councillors, and such
number of Secretaries as shall bee found convenient
by the Princes to serue as well in the Chancelrie as
in the Exchequer, which Presidents shall preside by
turnes weekly, and for to beginne as also for signing,
the president shall bee continued to him that hath
had it heretofore. And the law businesses and mo-
ny matters shalbe determined by plurality of voices,
without being lawful for any to addresse himselfe to
either of the said Princes, to interrupt the course or
execution of Iustice, or the businesses that shall bee
there handled. But if any contention with the neigh-
bours should arise whatsoeuer, shall be resolved vpon
that behalfe in the said Chancelries, shall not bee put
in execution, without having bene before commu-
nicated to each of the Princes.

And if the Presidents & Counsaillors of one Chan-
celrie were diuided in opinions, the businesse shall be
examined againe, and put in deliberation twice in
two seuerall daies, and if they were againe diuided,
the Prince of the Residence with the President,
shall come betwixt them.

The distributions of graces, offices, and benefices,
in all the said Countries, shall remaine to the said
Princes; who shal dispose of them by turnes, and
monthly, according to their former conventions; and con-
tracts, after a due information taken of the qualties,
life, and conditions, of the factors, by the Coun-
sellors of the Chancelries, which shall bee thereto ap-

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pointed : and examination made of the said tutors, according to the ancient order. In the meane time, the benefice that shall bee vacant, shall bee exercised by the next Churchman of the same Religion, and Dignitie, vntill it be disposed of by the Prince : And the said person shall enioy the reuenues belonging to the said benefice, for the time that he shall exercise the same.

And if it should happen that one of the said Princes should delay by the space of three monethes, to name capable men for the parsonages, and benefices, fallen voide at his turne, it shall bee lawfull for the other Prince in such a case to bestow the same to men of requisite qualities.

The reuenues of the said Countries shall bee diuided equally betwixt the said Princes, after the payment of wages, rents, pensions, and ordinarie charges, and each of them shall receive his share from the Receiuers thereto committed, and by order of the Exchequers, without being lawfull for one of them to dispose alone, and without the other of any part of the said reuenues, nor make any diuersion of the same.

No contributions, or impositions, shall be rayfed nor euer asked in the behalfe of the said Princes, without their common consent and allowance, and that which the States of the said Counrries shal contribute, eyther of their owne accord or at the instance of the said Princes, shall bee diuided betwixt them equally.

The accompts of the Generall and particular Receiuers

at Santen.

ceivers, both for the time since the said communion and before, shall be examined, and after information taken by the Presidents or other thereto appointed by the Exchequer of the renewes of the said Countries, a true estate shall be made of the same, and the Leases, Morgagements, and Debts of the said Countries shall be examined and corrected if neede bee.

The places where the Writings, and Registers, that concerne the rights of both Chancellries, and Exchequers, are kept, shall bee exactly and diligently visited within a yeare from the date of this present create, by Commissioners thereto ordained by both Princes, and a generall Inventorie of them shall bee taken, as also a speciall one of the titles, and writings, of the Countie of *Rauenbergh*, which shall bee left in the Chancelrie of *Dusseldorp*, when the originals shall bee taken away from thence to bee brought to the Chancelrie of *Cleue*: And hee to whose lot the said Countie of *Cleue* shall fall, shall promise to restore the said writings vnto him, to whom in the end *Rauenbergh* shall be adiudged.

The effect of all Alienations, gifts, and morgagements made by the said Princes before the month of *October* last shall be suspended, vntill the decision of the maine matter: but it shall bee lawfull for the Prince that shall haue alienated, given, or morgaged any thing out of the residence that shall befall him, to recompence as hee shall thinke good in the compasse of his residence, those to whom the said Alienations, Gifts, or Morgagements, should haue beene made.

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made. And euen the Lord *Kestler* for the Land and Barronery of *Monioy*; and that prouisionally and vpon condition, that for the time to come, the sum to which the thinges alienated, giuen, or engaged, shall amount, shall bee deducted vpon his halfe, in the reuenewes of the whole of the said Estates. And as for the alienations, and engagements, that haue beene made since the beginning of the said moneth of *October* last, the thinges so alienated or mortgaged shall be restored againe on both sides.

The said Princes shall liue and behaue themselves in the said Countries *iure familiaritatis*, according to the treaties of *Dartmund*, and of *Hall*, to the contracts and to the priuileges of the Countries, vntill the decision of the maine matter.

It is not vnderstood by this present treatie that any reseruations, offers, contracts, or other declarations, that the Princes may haue giuen or done heretofore in the behalfe of any of the pretenders, to the succession of the said Countries, should be rucked, but to the contrarie the same shall remaine in the same force, and value, that they were in before the said treatie.

The said Princes shall promise by the word of a Prince, and the officers of the said two *Chancelleries*, and *Exchequers*, in which this present treatie shall be read, published, and registred, shall sweare to keep obserue, and maintaine the same inviolably, according to the forme and contents thereof, and euen the said Princes to giue good and due satisfaction of the same within fixe weekes at the furthest.

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of

at Santen.

of the said Princes should not satisfie, thereto within the said time, the same being expired he shal be deprived of the libertie of casting lots, & to him which shall have brought his ratification and notified the same to both the Chancelries of the said Countries, shall bee granted his choise of the residences aforesaid.

Without expecting which ratifications, this present treatie shall bee executed in that which concerneth the departing of the Armies, and Garrisons, the demolition of the fortifications before mentioned, and the reestablishment of the innouations, vpon condition that at the same time that the Armies and Garrisons shall retire themselues; the Towne and Castle of *Gulick*, and the Towne, Castle, and Citadell of *Dusseldorp*, shall bee yeilded to the power of those, which shall haue beene appointed by the States of the Countrie for the keeping of the said places: And that for the good of publique quiet, securitie of the common administration of the said Princes, rest, and ease of the subiects of the said Countries.

Done and concluded at *Santen* the twelfth of *November*, 1614.

F

Refuge,

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Refuge, counsellor of the most Christian King in his counceles of State, and Priuie; and Am bassador of his Maiestie for the pacification of the controuerfies of *Cleue*, *Gulick*, &c.

Du Meurier, Counsellor of his most Christian Maiestie, and his ordinary Ambassador to the States of the vnited Prouinces, deputed to the same effect.

Henrie Wooten Knight, Ambassador extraordinarie of his Maiestie of great *Brittaine*, for the pacification of the controuerfies of *Gulick*, &c.

In the name of the Elector Princes, and vnited States of the Holy Empire.

Iohn Albert Countie of *Solmes*, and great master of the Palatinate Electorall, &c.

B. Burwinchansen de Walmerode Counsellour in the counsell of the Lord Duke of *Wittenbergh*.

In the name of the States generall of the vnited Prouinces of the Low Countries.

Derick Bas Alh-Ioachim, *Mark delidama* of *Xicholt*, *Ivan Goch*, *W. Borr van Emerongen*. *Ivan Haersolte*.

Iohn Dickenson agent of his Maiestie of great *Brittaine* to the Princes posseffing.

All

at Santen.

All Ambassadors and Deputies of the Kings,
Princes, and Potentates, which have hereto-
fore assisted the said Princes of *Branden-*
burgh & Newburgh in their provisio-
nall establishment in the Coun-
trei of the succession of
the late Dukes of
Cleue, &c.

FINIS.

NY 100 15

The first of these is the fact that the
 King's Council was not a permanent
 body, but a collection of men who
 were appointed to advise the King
 on a particular occasion. The second
 is that the Council was not a
 court of law, but a body of men
 who were appointed to advise the
 King on a particular occasion. The
 third is that the Council was not a
 permanent body, but a collection of
 men who were appointed to advise
 the King on a particular occasion.

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